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# THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
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## A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

*Editor:* James W. Ivy
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*Harris & Ewi*

DR. W. MONTAGUE COBB, *professor and head of the department of anatomy at the Howard University Medical School, is one of the nine members appointed in September to the Public Health Advisory Council of Washington, D. C. Dr. Cobb is chairman of the National Medical Committee of the NAACP.*

# How Albuquerque Got Its Civil Rights Ordinance

**By George Long**

ON September 12, 1947, the editor of the University of New Mexico school paper, *The New Mexico Lobo,* employing a well known journalistic ruse, sent a reporter along with a Negro student, George Long, to a cafe near the campus, Oklahoma Joe's. When they were refused service the *Lobo* had its story. The article appeared in the September 15 issue of the paper and was to lead eventually to the passage of the Albuquerque, New Mexico, anti-discrimination ordinance.

Immediately following what was labeled, "The George Long Incident," a sizable group of irate students on the campus demanded an immediate student council session, to be followed by a general student assembly. Convening on September 18, 1947, for a special session, the council denied requests for the general assembly because of the "unimportance" of the subject. The council did agree however to form a special investigating committee to look into the matter of discrimination against a fellow student.

The investigating committee exacted a letter from Oklahoma Joe Fiensiler, stating that he was only following fraternity dictates in refusing service to Negroes. His place was a hangout for various campus fraternities. He continued this policy of discrimination until a voluntary student boycott was imposed upon his establishment. The boycott worked well for three days, at which time lack of student trade forced Oklahoma Joe to change his policy temporarily.

The stage was now set for the second step toward the anti-discrimination ordinance, although at this point all movements were campus activities without an ordinance or any type of legislation against discrimination in mind. It will be shown from the activities of the university students and various Albuquerque organizations how an ordinance was finally passed.

The voluntary student boycott

GEORGE LONG *lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

worked so effectively that it was suggested that a boycott clause be inserted in the University of New Mexico Associated Students Constitution. This was the first legislation passed in Albuquerque affecting discrimination in public places, and had only limited force even in relation to the students.

The proposed student boycott clause read:

> If any student of the University is discriminated against in a business establishment on basis of race, color or creed, I will support a student boycott of that establishment . . . The Judiciary Committee shall investigate all cases of discrimination in a business establishment against any student on the basis of race, creed or color and have the power to declare a student boycott.

On October 22, 1947, the boycott measure was carried by a three to one vote with approximately three fourths of the total student body voting.

### BOYCOTT CLAUSE

The boycott clause was inserted in a revised University of New Mexico Associated Students Constitution and is still there at present. When on one occasion the Walgreen drug store in downtown Albuquerque discriminated against a Negro student, a boycott was called against the store. After some discussion with the store's manager and a directive from the home office, Walgreen reversed its discriminatory policy.

In January 1948 while the Walgreen boycott was in effect a student chapter of the NAACP was organized on the university campus. A Negro student named Herbert Wright was elected its first president. (Wright is now national youth director of the NAACP). Wright was the first person to conceive of the idea of an ordinance instead of the boycott measure that proved to be effective only in scattered instances.

Wright's idea was to secure a copy of an ordinance that was in effect at some other place at the time and to revise it to fit Albuquerque's needs. The problem would then arise of getting such an ordinance passed by the Albuquerque City Commission.

Jn June 1948 Herbert Wright left the university and remained away until September 1949. The idea of any ordinance was forgotten by the students until Wright returned. While Wright was away Mr. Hobart LaGrone, president of the local branch, had appeared before the city commission a number of times and requested that the commission pass some form of anti-discrimination ordinance. The commission always listened to Mr. LaGrone, showing some interest, but it never heeded his requests.

In September 1949, upon his return, Wright secured a copy of the Portland, Oregon, ordinance. Along with George Long who had then entered the law college at the university, they revised the ordinance to fit the situation in Albuquerque. During the latter part of 1949 Wright worked with Don Wilson, a city commissioner, on the idea of putting such a proposal before the city commission. Wilson was chosen because he had shown interest in such an ordinance when the proposals had been made by Mr. LaGrone.

From January 1950 until June 1950, the student and local chapters of the NAACP coordinated their ef-

forts to contact all organizations that would support an anti-discrimination ordinance. The approach was to acquaint the organizations with the purpose of the ordinance and ask their support. The response from civic organizations was overwhelming.

The university summer vacation in June 1950 eliminated the student support, but Mr. LaGrone carried on the movement during the summer months.

### STUDENTS ORGANIZED

As soon as college commenced in September 1950 the college chapter of the NAACP, with Wright as president, organized the students to go before the city commission to request the passage of an ordinance. On October 21, 1950, the organized group appeared before that body, and the Associated Student's president, Joe Passaretti, Herbert Wright, and George Long made speeches requesting passage of an ordinance.

Mr. LaGrone attended the meeting, calling the commission's attention to his numerous prior requests to pass such an ordinance.

The chairman of the commission stated he would be willing to appoint a committee of Albuquerque citizens to study the existence of discrimination in the city. He further stated he would be unwilling to vote for passage of an anti-discrimination ordinance until this committee had made its report. On October 24, 1950, the committee was appointed by the city commission. Nothing further could be done about passage of the ordinance until the committee made its report in November 1951.

On the basis of its study and interviews, the committee reported that discrimination in places of public accommodation was rare except "as regards members of the Negro race." That the principal problem of the Indian population in Albuquerque was economic rather than racial. That discrimination against Negroes was widespread and increasing with the growth of the city. And that most of the people interviewed by the committee favored legislation against discriminatory practices.

The city commission did not pass the ordinance immediately upon the recommendation of the citizen's committee. Approximately three months passed and many things happened before the commission acted.

It was the belief of the proponents of the ordinance that a committee had been chosen that would turn in an unfavorable report concerning the passage of the ordinance, and therefore believed that the positive recommendation of the committee surprised some of the members of the city commission who had implied that they would not be in favor of an ordinance.

### POLITICAL PRESSURE

Seizing upon the positive recommendation of the committee, Mr. LaGrone, through various influential organizations, started applying political pressure to the commission to make it pass an ordinance. A number of times it was thought by the proponents that the ordinance would appear upon the commission's next agenda at its regular meetings, but after attending several meetings they left with the idea that the commission had not yet taken a definite stand.

Finally, on January 19, 1952, the

ordinance appeared on the agenda of the commission at a regular meeting. The first of the three required readings at separate meetings was proposed, but an objection was raised by an attorney to postpone the first reading. The attorney stated that he represented a client, an association of hotel and restaurant owners, who objected to the passage of an anti-discrimination ordinance. A discussion concerning the constitutionality of the ordinance followed; thereby the first reading was postponed until the next city commission meeting.

At the next regular meeting of the city commission the first reading was given without any objections. The second reading was held under like circumstances a week later. The third and final reading was held on February 15, 1952. At that meeting and reading a restaurant owner, who formerly had lived in Oklahoma, raised an objection to the passage of the ordinance. He made an impassioned, prejudiced speech against Negroes instead of against the ordinance, but the ordinance was passed, adopted, signed, and approved over his objections.

#### ORDINANCE PROVISIONS

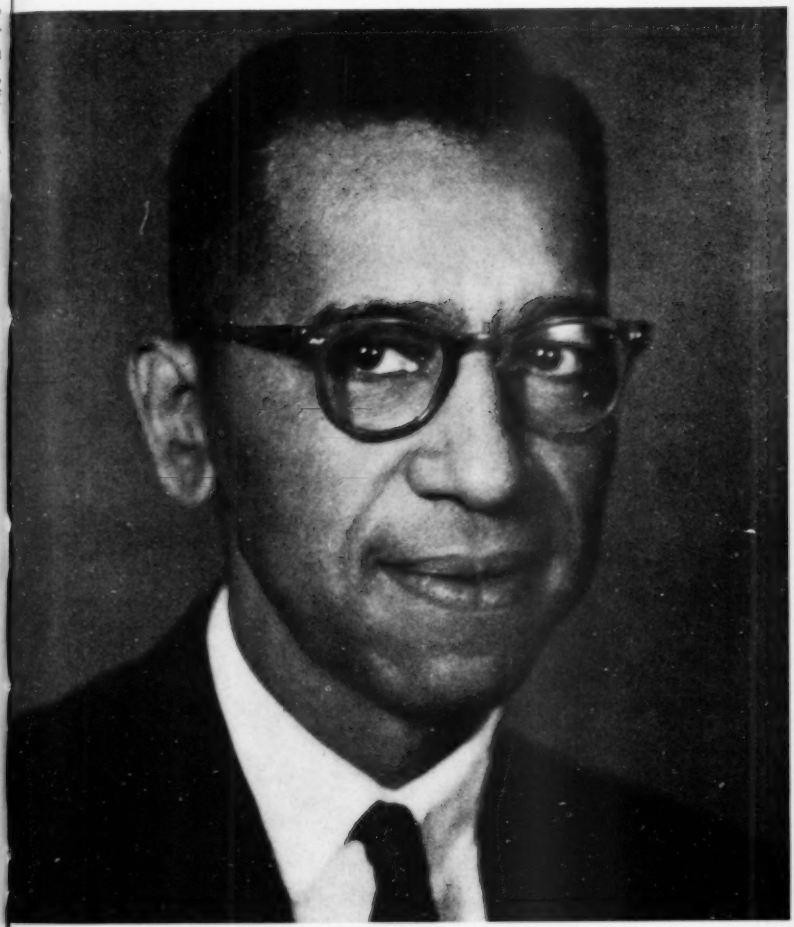
The ordinance has eleven sections and covers the following areas: "Section 1. Short Title. This ordinance shall be known as 'The Albuquerque, New Mexico Civil Rights Ordinance.'" Section 3, declaration of civil rights; Section 4, equal rights in places of public accommodation or amusement; Section 5, exclusion, segregation and discrimination prohibited in places of accommodation, resort or amusement; Section 6, places of public accommodation, resort or amusement defined; Section 7, extent of personal responsibility; Section 8, penalty for violation; Section 9, revocation of license; Section 10, severability; and Section 11, time of taking effect.

Violation of the law is a misdemeanor and a person found guilty and convicted "shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days." Under Section 9 violators of the ordinance may have their licenses revoked and license may likewise be withheld from offending persons who may have violated the law.

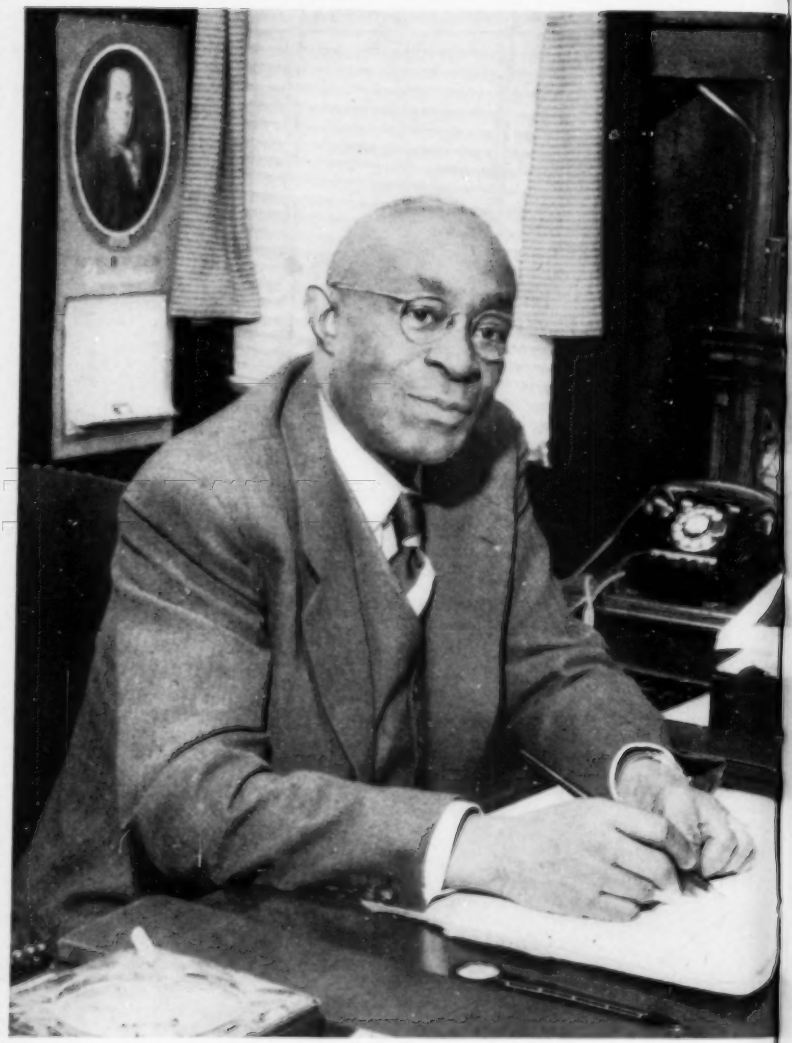
The Albuquerque anti-discrimination ordinance has been in existence almost two years, and the surprising fact is that there have been hardly any violations of it. Yet, before the ordinance was passed, there were numerous public places that stanchly refused to serve Negroes no matter how many appeals were made that they serve them.

The ordinance is a clear example of what can be done by intelligent Negroes with a will to help themselves. It took a number of years to get the job done, but tireless effort and a fierce determination got it done.

The proponents of the ordinance, after its passage, have not ceased, however, their fight for equal rights. They are currently working through the New Mexico Fair Employment Practice Commission to abolish segregation in employment by the public service companies in Albuquerque.



DR. TANNER G. DUCKREY *of Philadelphia, Pa., is the first Negro to receive an appointment to the office of District Superintendent of Schools in the City of Philadelphia. Dr. Duckrey has served the Philadelphia schools as teacher, principal, and assistant to the Board of Superintendents.*



M. C. CLARKE, *president of The Dunbar Life Insurance Company, Cleveland, Ohio.*

■ Not only does this man have a philosophy, but he knows his facts and figures

# Facts and Figures: Formula For Success

*By Valena Minor Williams*

M. C. CLARKE is the president of three Ohio financial institutions — a life insurance company, a savings and loan company and a mortgage company. But his material status does not stop him from living by his religion. In October, 1949, he received the James J. Hoey Award as one of the nation's outstanding Catholics in the field of human relations. Nor do his achievements stop him from being wistful about the stage career he almost had. The man at the head of the Cleveland conference table in imported tweeds fits the description of almost any business tycoon. But this executive has kept his sense of values and his sense of humour.

The Dunbar Life Insurance Company, The Quincy Savings and Loan Company, and the Bardun Mortgage Investment Company all owe their existence to his business imagination and enterprise. In the world of business Clarke is known to be astute, to know facts and figures. He is also a master salesman. The capital required to launch these enterprises—over $400,000—was largely sold by Clarke.

Despite his success in making and raising money this is only a means to an end, not his goal. "One of the greatest desires of my life," he says with deep conviction, "is the complete unreserved voluntary co-operation among men and women of all races in all areas of human contact —along with uncompromising, clear-cut justice according to rights and privileges basic to the ideal of equality of man before God and under the law." This is not just a latent desire but the motivation of his entire life.

Indicative of his aggressive personality is his relationship with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The president of the Chamber approached him for co-operation when its members were in the midst of instituting a voluntary fair employment policy among Cleveland businessmen. A committee wanted Mr.

VALENA MINOR WILLIAMS *is a free lance writer of Cleveland, Ohio.*

Clarke as a Negro businessmen to work with them and endorse the Chamber ideas so other Negroes would follow suit.

At that time Elmer Lindseth, president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Clarke reddened Lindseth's face with the query, "Why should I have faith in a fair employment policy—no matter how sound—if it is being planned by an organization that is itself opposed to Negro membership?" Lindseth protested and to prove his point handed Clarke a membership card to fill out. Clarke did and became the first Negro member of the Cleveland Chamber.

### SHED ILLUSIONS

A few weeks later Alonzo Wright, another outstanding Negro business man, asked Clarke to recommend him for membership. Clarke did so and without any ado, Wright, too was accepted as a member. This practically convinced Clarke that the Chamber of Commerce was the unbiased organization Lindseth had purported it to be. And when later a manufacturer of a nationally distributed food product asked Clarke to recommend him for membership, he was happy to do so. Clarke went through the usual procedure and ran into a stone wall. In an aside conference he was told "to wait awhile," that there were now two Negro members, that he shouldn't push so hard and "rock the boat"! All Clarke's illusions about the Chamber's attitudes vanished.

Rather than simmering down to enjoy his smug position as the first Negro and one of the two Negro "fair-haired boys" in the Chamber, he boiled over and immediately reported the incident to Frank Baldau, director of the Community Relations Board.

(*Note*—The Community Relations Board was first established by the City of Cleveland in 1945. After studying the problem of employment discrimination in Cleveland, the Board urged that the City Council adopt a fair employment practice ordinance. This recommendation met with objection from the Chamber of Commerce, but a year later, in 1949, the Chamber proposed a voluntary plan. Still later, in 1950, the Chamber gave its endorsement to a fair employment practice ordinance for Cleveland and the Community Relations Board became the administrative body to enforce the ordinance.)

Considerable pressure has since been put on the Chamber of Commerce and Clarke is himself putting on a one-man campaign to acquaint the Chamber with the Negro as an individual. He attends meetings and avails himself of dining privileges at the exclusive Mid-Day Club in the Union Commerce Building where industrialists and big-wigs of the business world gather for luncheon conferences. Rather than withdraw in the face of rebuff, he has accepted the slight as a challenge. Because of his attitude Cleveland will one day undoubtedly have a Chamber of Commerce made up of representative businessmen — regardless of color.

### HUMBLE BIRTHPLACE

Clarke got his spirit of freedom, his fighting spirit from his towering Barbados-born father. Jesse Clarke did not want his child born in a rented home in Lewiston, N. C., so he cleared an acre of his own ground

and with the help of neighbors—and his pregnant wife—he raised a crude cabin. Clarke's birthplace had, as he says, "no more floor in it than the palm of my hand! But it held a legacy of freedom and potentiality for which I shall be eternally grateful to my father."

His father, employed by a white contractor, quit his job when told by his boss to vote a certain way and to influence the other Negro workers to vote the way in which they were instructed. He chose to work on the railroad and maintain the dignity of his privilege to vote. Although Jesse was illiterate himself, he was fired with a love for justice. And he was mighty proud of his son when young Melchesidec taught his

ADDITIONAL LOAN FUNDS *were recently made available for farmers to buy and improve their farms when officials of The Dunbar Life Insurance Company signed an agreement with the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Participating in the agreement-signing were (left to right, seated) C. A. Gehrig, Ohio FHA state director and M. C. Clarke, president Dunbar Life Insurance Co.; (standing) L. J. Washington, national office FHA; Lawrence Young, Farm Ownership Division Ohio state FHA; and Dr. J. C. Wiggins, secretary, Dunbar Life Insurance Company.*

mother how to read and write.

When Clarke was a little boy, he had a hard time understanding racial prejudices. One of his best friends—Edith Abitt—was white. They ate together often, played together every day and always walked to school together. When they reached Edith's school, Melchesidec would hand her her books and Edith would run into her school throwing a "See you this afternoon, Ches" over her shoulder while he turned to trudge on an additional mile to the Negro school. His father tried to explain it to his son and when he failed to make it clear, he told Clarke that his children would see the day when segregation in schools was stamped out.

"My father was a little premature," Clarke says, "but he didn't miss it by much." One of the most moving experiences of his adult life was parking on the campus of William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Va., and watching groups of college youths walk by, a dark face sprinkled now and then among the white ones. "The tears rolled down my cheeks and I could hear my father's words ringing in my ears", he says.

#### WELL-INFORMED MAN

He has absolutely no racial prejudices. Few people can honestly say this. One man is as good as another and no man is racially superior, to Clarke's way of thinking. He follows this belief to such lengths that he received the James J. Hoey Award for interracial justice in 1949. He revises the William Dawson philosophy for racial emergence "Don't get mad, get smart" to "Get smart —and get mad, too, if you have to!" He is well-informed of all constitutional rights and laws and pushes for them, angrily, when necessary, where more conservative persons would back down. James Lewis of New Orleans will corroborate one of Clarke's experiences with jim crow on a railroad dining car in the South. Clarke refused to sit behind "the little black curtain" where Negroes were separated from white diners. When a Negro waiter refused to serve him in another seat, he asked for the steward. The steward hemmed and hawed until Clarke pulled out his ticket indicating interstate travel and quoted the ruling handed down by the Supreme Court. He demanded service without a trace of prejudice and he got it! But that "little black curtain" made him ever so angry. . . .

As he said in a radio speech during Brotherhood Week over Cleveland's WSRS, "I realize the imperfections in our democracy and my religion fortifies me against these imperfections and enables me to lend my efforts toward the elimination of prejudice based upon race, color or national origin." Currently he is seeking membership with two other Negro Catholics into the Knights of Columbus Council. But church politics do not disturb his deep religion. It is his religion that gives him personal stability, solace, and strength.

He has served in many positions where his barbed humor has helped to make people think. As a member of the Cleveland Planning Commission he had tired of hearing other commission members pussyfoot around the vital question of Negro slum clearance and housing.

Finally one of them turned to him and said, "Well, M.C., what do you think?" And they settled back waiting for him to utter mild platitudes. They got the shock of the afternoon when he said calmly, "Why don't you put every last one of Cleveland's 150,000 Negroes in the middle of Lake Erie? That's the kind of solution that would make you happiest." And he walked quietly out. That jolt served to give real impetus to serious thinking on the question at hand.

### QUONDAM ACTOR

It is this sense of the right words and careful timing that indicate Clarke's potentiality as an actor—an ambition which has smouldered ever since he was a youth. In 1922 he was vice president of a phonograph record company with the late Harry H. Pace as president. Pace was owner of the show Ethel Waters and her Black Swan Troubadours. This association gave Clarke close contact with show business and with show people. Taking care of business details was routine for Clarke and he got a bite from the show business bug that still niggles at him.

Later in the depth of the depression he auditioned for the part of Gabriel in "Green Pastures," the production which starred Richard B. Harrison. He was received enthusiastically but the health of his wife (the former Callie Electa Mack of Wilmington, N. C.) prevented his taking the offer the show manager made. But Clarke did play Gabriel one night in Cincinnati and the critics' remarks make his eyes glow mistily as he thinks of them even now. It is a matter of serious speculation as to what course the life of M. C. Clarke would have taken had he been able to travel with the troupe. He feels that even through another medium he would have still been able to get across his message of man's individual worth.

By way of maintaining his interest in the theatre he memorizes passages from Shakespeare and delivers them beautifully. He is a member of the board of directors at the cultural center, Karamu, which is currently among the nation's pace setters in theatre.

Clarke is a lover of sports, too, and serves as chairman of the Endowment Committee of the American Tennis Association. He likes fine foods, handsome clothes, and congenial companionship. He is secure, confident, and well-rounded even in the face of what would seem insurmountable odds.

"I cannot accept limitations or closed doors," he says. "I know that I am my brother's keeper and that in the measure in which I serve my fellow man, in that measure do I serve my God."

That in a nutshell is why M. C. Clarke is so successful as an executive—and as a human being.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Deacon Doc Milner (extreme left) presents Dr. Harry Greene, president Philadelphia, Pa., NAACP branch an initial payment on NAACP life membership which the Mt. Olivet Baptist church is underwriting for its pastor, Dr. Marshall Shepard (right). The other witness to the presentation is Frank Wyche.* BOTTOM: *The Freedom Fund Committee of the Prince Edward County branch counts the* $570.68 *raised in its first report rally held at Hampden, Va.*

MORTON S. GROSSMAN *is new executive board member of the Boston, Mass., NAACP branch. Mr. Grossman is a son-in-law of Kivie Kaplan, an active member of the executive committee of the Boston branch and a life member of the Association. Mr. Kaplan has personally brought in seven NAACP life members.*

# Good News

McHenry Boatwright, baritone of Boston, Massachusetts, has been named co-winner of the 1953 Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund Auditions. He will receive $750 to be used for further study.

★ ★ ★

President Eisenhower in September appointed Mrs. Robert L. Vann, publisher of the *Courier*, to the twelve-member International Development Advisory Board for a two-year term. The IDAB studies the Point IV program and advises the President on technical aid to foreign countries.

★ ★ ★

On September 1, 1953, Dr. Tanner G. Duckrey became the first Negro to receive an appointment to the office of district superintendent of schools in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

★ ★ ★

Cecil Poole has been appointed head of the Superior Court trial division of the San Francisco, California, District Attorney's office. The 39-year-old Poole, first Negro to be appointed to the DA's office, assumed his new post on November 1, 1953.

★ ★ ★

Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor and head of the department of anatomy at the Howard University Medical School, read a paper on "Suture Closure as an Index of Age" at the sixth annual meeting of the Gerontological Society, Inc., at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, San Francisco, California, August 25-27.

★ ★ ★

Dr. W. Montague Cobb is also one of the nine members appointed in September by the District Commissioners to the Public Health Advisory Council of Washington, D. C. Purpose of the nine-member PHAC is to advise the District and to stimulate public interest in public health matters.

★ ★ ★

Joseph R. Ray, Sr., nationally known real estate broker of Louisville, Kentucky, has been appointed racial relations advisor for the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

★ ★ ★

Paul R. Williams, prominent architect and 38th Spingarn medalist of Los Angeles, California, has been named by President Eisenhower to the Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs.

Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, a prominent Brooklyn, N. Y. attorney, has been appointed to the United Nations staff as an area advisor to the U. S. delegation to UN.

★ ★ ★

L. B. Toomer took the oath of office as Register of the Treasury on September 30, 1953.

★ ★ ★

NEWLY ORGANIZED YOUTH COUNCIL—*Mrs. L. C. Bates, state president of the Arkansas NAACP, recently organized this youth council at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Bates says she was very much interested in orientating the youth of Little Rock and Arkansas to the responsibilities of first class citizenship. She adds that the response of the local youth to the newly organized council has been very encouraging. Perlesta Hollingsworth is president; Jerrylyn Carmichael, first vice-president; Alma Minton, second vice-president; Oscar Campbell, treasurer; and Dorthy Yancey, secretary.*

CLAUDIO JOSE DOMINGO BRINDIS DE SALAS Y GARRIDO
(August 4, 1852 - June 2, 1911)

■ **Though acclaimed by the critics of Europe and America, he preferred to play for the people**

# Brindis de Salas: "King of the Octaves"

***By Irene Diggs***

THERE is a controversy as to whether Claudio José Domingo Brindis de Salas y Garrido was born in Mantanzas or Calle de Aguila 168, Havana. His father, an accomplished violinist with a good voice, a composer of some merit, was the distinguished director of an orchestra which had the reputation of being the best in the Cuban capital. The first marriage of the elder Brindis de Salas was to María Serveriana Arango and to them was born one daughter, Cecilia María Severiana. Three sons, the oldest being Claudio José Domingo, were born to his second wife, María Nemesia Garrido. The *hermano de leche* of the Conde de Casa Bayona was fifty-two years of age when Claudio José Domingo was born, August 4, 1852.

In May, 1844, the father, a second lieutenant in the *Regimiento de Morenos Leales* of Havana, was arrested for alleged participation in the rebellion of blacks against whites known as the *Conspiración de la Escalera*. After investigation he was named as one of the leaders of the insurrection and in October, First Lieutenant don Julián María Infanzón was designated his defender. Opinions as to his character were obtained from Marquis, Counts, and Colonels. Favorable information coming from such persons perhaps was influential in the decision of the Council of War handed down in December, 1844. He was expelled from the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico with the understanding that should he return, he would be subject to life imprisonment.

On hearing the sentence January 14, 1845, Brindis de Salas left prison without knowing just where to go. Nicolás Guillén thinks he eventually arrived in Mexico to join the large number of Afro-Cubans who had been expelled or voluntarily left Cuba. Incognito, he returned to Cuba four years later but was discovered by the Spanish authorities and returned to prison. From prison

DR. IRENE DIGGS, *a frequent* Crisis *contributor, is professor of anthropology at Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland.*

in November, 1850, he petitioned Capitain General Gutiérrez de la Concha. He was released in January, 1851, and given two months within which to leave the island. In March the time limit was extended to one year and finally he was included in one of the amnesties of Isabel II. To earn a livelihood Claudio Brindis de Salas organized a new orchestra but some of his former musicians were no longer living and others had left the island. Furthermore Claudio was not the musician he used to be and especially was he troubled with his eyes.

### MARVELOUS TALENT

When Claudio José was less than a year old his father became involved in a lawsuit. A colored woman, Juana Entralgo, accused him of swindling her out of an ounce of gold which she had given him in payment for promising to secure a permit for a dance with African music, the holding of a dance with such music being strictly forbidden by the Spanish authorities. After investigation he was sent to prison April 19, 1853, with the recommendation that he should return the ounce of gold which would be deposited to the credit of the police. The elder Brinis de Salas declared he was without money and on April 23 was released and given additional time in which to return the gold. For the second time the Captain General came to his rescue and relinquished him from the obligation of repaying the gold demanded.

As Claudio José grew, more and more it was evident that he possessed marvelous talent for playing the violin. Very early his father began instructing him in music in general and in the violin in particular. He made extraordinary progress under Professor José Redondo, Afro-Cuban, and eventually studied with the Belgian violinist José Vander Gucht who was also the teacher of the great musician Díaz Albertini.

Eight-year old Brindis de Salas played his first composition, *La Simpatizadora*, in the home of Narcisa Martínez to whom it was dedicated. Appearing on the program of his first public concert given December 18, 1863, in *El Liceo* of Havana, when he was eleven years old, were Ignacio Cervantes, Manuel Coto, Alejandro Lorenzana, Tomás Ruíz and his teacher, José Vander Gucht.

Accompanied by his sons: Claudio José Domingo, José del Rosario and José Orosio, Brindis de Salas toured the interior of the island the following year visiting Matanzas, Cárdenas, Villaclara, Cienfuegos and Güines. They returned to Havana poorer than they left. Claudio José continued his study of the violin while his father became more and more convinced of the necessity of sending his son to Europe for study. Five years later, in 1869, thanks to a lottery which paid nineteen ounces of gold, Claudio José Domingo Brindis de Salas y Garrido left for Paris leaving his father the poorer and blind.

### HIS TEACHERS

In the National Conservatory of Paris he had as teachers Danclas, David, Sivari, Leonard and other musicians of note, all of whom marveled at his playing. He received second prize his first year, and the first prize the second. According to his

biographer Emilio Castro Chané, for five consecutive years he received the *Premio de Honor*. When he left the Conservatory already he had sufficient prestige to perform as a concert artist and gave his first formal concert in the *Sala Erard*. He was enthusiastically received by the audience and compared with Paganini by the critics. From France he went to Italy where he gave a concert in the Conservatory of Milan, another in the *Teatro Scala,* another in the *Teatro Regio* of Turin and eventually in Florence. He crossed Austria to Germany where after his performance in Berlin the critics called him "King of the Octaves." On his way to Russia he stopped in Poland where Ignacio Paderewski, just beginning his career, accompanied him in one of his concerts in the Polish capital. From Varsovia and St. Petersburg of the Czars he went to the England of Queen Victoria. In the midst of his ascending success he received the sad news of the death of his father in Havana, December 17, 1872. In 1875 he returned to America with various European decorations and an invitation to become director of the Conservatory of Music in Haiti. He gave concerts throughout Central America and Venezuela.

In November 1877, returning to his natal city of Havana after an absence of eight years, he gave a concert in the *Teatro Payret*. Six days later he gave a concert in *El Louvre* accompanied by his old teacher Vander Gucht. He played in the *Teatro Tacón* and made a most successful tour of the island. From Cuba he went to Mexico, giving his first concert in Vera Cruz. In Mexico City he gave concerts in the *Casino Español*, the *Teatro Arbeu* and the *Teatro Principal*—"revealing a marvelous spontaneity and an audacity in his style." Again to Europe. Again in 1886, in America. He was earning and spending money. He lived as he pleased. His performances were impeccable. Elegant, vain, proud, he tasted and enjoyed triumph.

One night after a concert in Havana accompanied by some white friends he entered a fashionable cafe for refreshment. The attendant sought to serve the whites. When Brindis de Salas placed his order, with insolence the waiter announced, "I serve gentlemen only, not blacks." With indignation, drama and arrogance he responded "But I am a *Caballero* of the *Legión d'honneur* and perhaps there is no one here who can say the same " He left.

#### TIPPING HABITS

July 1889 found him in Barcelona. An impresario suggested he should visit Buenos Aires. Emilio Castelar, a friend gave him letters of introduction. On arriving in Argentina he visited the impresario Onrubia who offered him one hundred pesos for a concert. "One hundred pesos! That is exactly what I am accustomed to give as a tip." Among the letters of introduction was one for Bartolomé Mitre who invited Brindis to visit him in his home where he was heard by Enrique Frexas, music critic of *La Nación*. A few days later he was offered a contract at a thousand pesos a night. For six nights Argentines enjoyed the art of Brindis de Salas. There were disputes among families to entertain

him. In the home of Alberto A. Guerrico he was given a gorgeous solitaire. Friends solicited a hundred thousand pesos and gave him a Stradivarius. Triumphantly he toured Argentina for two years. To an Argentine woman he sent a photograph with the inscription "To your eyes divine." Finally he left for Europe and enroute stopped in Havana. A drawing of him by Ricardo de la Torriente appeared as the frontispiece of the magazine *El Fígaro*. On the opposite page was his autograph written in French and the French manner *"Tout ou rien,* Chev. B. de Salas." The Cubans were furious. Had he forgotten his native tongue! He played in the home of the Counts of Bayona, one of whose ancestors had been *hermano de crianza* of his father. He continued his journey to Europe.

Now Caballero de Brindis, Barón de Salas, "the most aristocratic white women of Europe" competed for his attention. In Berlin he married a member of the aristocracy. The Emperor of Austria gave him the Medal Francisco José. The King of Spain decorated him with the Order of Carlos III and *Isabel la Católica*. The King of Italy added the *Cruz del Mérito*. The King of Portugal named him Knight Commander of the *Orden de Cristo* and France, *Caballero* of the *Legión d'honneur*. Professor of Music of the royal house was an additional honor from the Emperor of Germany. He became the father of three children. Now at the pinnacle, he played for whom he pleased. If he wished to play in a cafe, no one was able to stop him. Apparently he delighted in playing in the cafes for sailors; he seemed to prefer to play for the people.

### ACCUSTOMED TO APPLAUSE

In March 1895 when Cuba was struggling for independence he returned to Havana. Few at this moment were interested in the arts. He gave a few concerts and returned to Germany. His wife sued "the wandering, eccentric genius" for divorce. The descent was beginning, but Claudio José found it difficult to accept reality nor was he content to shine by former luster. He was accustomed to applause. 1900 found him again in Havana. Cuba was now under the domination of the United States. His December concerts in the *Albisu* were failures. His tour of the interior was a failure. Again he left Cuba only to return the following year. His concert in the *Delmónico* was a failure as was the tour of the interior. Now ragged and sick with tuberculosis he left Cuba for the last time. He was no longer Brindis de Salas the great violinist. For the next ten years he was scarcely heard from.

Nineteen hundred and eleven found him in Ronda, Spain, where after a concert he decided to return to Buenos Aires. Twenty-two years had passed since his first visit to Argentina. Many of his former friends were dead. He was unknown to the new generation—he was ragged, dirty and wearing cheap apparel. Almost penniless he obtained the type of shelter he could pay for. Dying in a sordid room in the Paseo de Julio, a passerby called his condition to the attention of the *Asistencia Pública* on May 31, 1911. In filthy

rags, long haired, unshaven, with sunken eyes he was carried to a hospital. Under the dirty rags a corset, reminiscent of his vanity, was found. In his pockets were, among other things, a passport, a card reading Caballero de Brindis, Barón de Salas; a pawn shop receipt indicating that for ten pesos he had given up his genuine Stradivarius. The second of June 1911 Claudio José Domingo Brindis de Salas y Garrido, Caballero de Brinis, Barón de Salas, member of Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese and Austrian Orders, royal violinist of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany died without having said a "mumbling word" while in the hospital.

#### FIRST-CLASS FUNERAL

The vice-Consul of Cuba, Jorge A. Campuzano, could not act officially for Brindis de Salas died a German citizen. Nevertheless he initiated a collection of funds which amounted to 340 pesos from the Cuban colony resident in Buenos Aires. A first class funeral was arranged by González y Hermanos for which not a single centavo was charged. Covered by the Cuban flag sent by Sra. A. F. de Mendizábal his coffin was carried to the *Cementerio del Oeste* and deposited in niche No. 958, fifth gallery of the first section, after a few words were said by the Cuban consul, Campuzano. There was music.

In 1917 a movement was initiated to prevent his remains from being thrown into the general ossuary because of non-payment of rent for the niche. A ceremony was held in front of his tomb. The newspaper *La Razón* began a campaign to purchase a suitable tomb, and to free the niche, in front of which a marble tablet had been placed, from rent until it might be arranged. The Minister of Cuba in Argentina, Dr. Néstor Carbonell gained permission in 1930 to open the tomb. The remains were cremated and placed in a bronze urn, the work of the Argentine sculptor Luís Perlotte cast in the Arsenal of War in Buenos Aires. The second of May, after a ceremony held in the basílica of San Francisco, the ashes of Brindis de Salas, one of his bows, a photograph of him and the marble tablet were placed in charge of the captain of a ship destined for Cuba. On the twenty-sixth of May, the National Academy of Arts and Letters with the famous Cuban musician, Eduardo Sánchez de Fuentes in charge, honored Brindis de Salas and the next day his ashes were deposited in the pantheon of *Solidaridad Musical* of Havana in the Cemetery of Colón.



### DID YOU KNOW —

That Elizabeth Prophet's "Congolaise" is permanently exhibited in the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City?

*Layne's Stud*

DONATION TO FIGHTING FUND — *Walter White (second from right), NAACP executive secretary, accepts with thanks a* $1,000 *check from Arthur Osman, president District 65 of the Distributive Processing and Office Workers Union, CIO, as Jack Paley (left), vice-president; Cleveland Robinson, secretary-treasurer; and Henry Hamilton (right), vice-president, look on.* BOTTOM: *Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, gives* $1,000 *check to Robert Murray, a freshman medical student at Rochester University. The scholarship was made available through NAACP youth division. Looking on are Herbert Wright (left), youth secretary, and James Ivy, Crisis editor.*

■ This speech was delivered before the seventh district NAACP branches of Virginia on September 20

# Recapturing Principles

*By Sarah Patton Boyle*

WHEN Rudyard Kipling was asked to write a poem acclaiming the victories of England, instead of writing a song of triumph, he wrote a poignant warning that new moral responsibilities always go with victory. Every stanza ended, "Lord God of Hosts, Be With Us Yet, Lest We Forget, Lest We Forget!"

The NAACP has virtually won its long fight. Although a great deal remains to be done, the snowball of integration is now so near the brow of the hill that just a few lusty shoves will send it over. *Then what?*

Why then the real struggle will have just begun—the struggle to win the peace.

American Negroes will shortly be faced with what is probably the heaviest responsibility ever laid upon a minority — that of realizing the brotherhood of man and the democratic ideals of our nation.

For in America the light of these principles now shines chiefly through our Negro peoples.

Until three years ago I was a typical white Southerner, which is to say that I lived in an all-white world. Like most Southerners I had the warmest feelings towards Negroes, but I accepted the status quo without the faintest realization that it was contrary to the principles for which we all stand.

If it hadn't been for the NAACP I'd still be in my white prison, for it was through the admission of our first Negro student to the University of Virginia, where my husband teaches, that I became aware that I was really in a prison, and that I might be able to escape.

Listen carefully now, for this is important: The very first thing that confronted me when I stepped out of my white prison was the modern Negro's superior grasp of democracy.

As I began to know the educated Negroes in my community I realized that here are people who understand the American ideal much better than the people of my own group understand it.

All the struggles and agonies of

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MRS. SARAH PATTON BOYLE, *wife of Roger Boyle, a professor of dramatics at the University of Virginia, is a second cousin of the late General Patton and a great-granddaughter of one-time Virginia governor John Mercer Patton.*

the Negro have been like fertilizer and workings in the garden of their humanity. Stepping as I did from a group which has been kept childishly unthinking by easy living, I was confronted with the virile idealism and human understanding of most of the Negro leaders of today.

### MODERN NEGRO

The modern Negro has a firm grasp on American ideals which white America has not enjoyed since Jeffersonian days.

Did you ever stop to think that the situation of the Negro almost parallels that of white Americans before the Revolution? England discriminated against us and oppressed us in the same ways in which the whites now discriminate against and oppress Negroes.

And the result has been the same. Negroes today are swept with a realization of the dignity of man, the rights of every individual, and the certainty that brotherhood is the destiny of the human race.

It was the realization of these dynamic truths—a realization born of oppression and hardship—which gave to Jeffersonian Americans the spiritual brawn which made our nation great. The virility of this vision, however, has become sadly weakened in the white group. As our memory of oppression faded, the vision faded too. But happily there is one group of Americans to whom these ideals are still dynamic. Because our Negroes are oppressed just as our colonies were once oppressed, these truths have for them the powerful thrust which originally drove them into the constitution of the nation.

Negro Americans alone are in a position to understand what the fathers of our constitution were talking about. White Americans are like protected children. Having always had their basic needs supplied they give their attention to superficialities. The average white never thinks about the innate dignity of man because he has never had his dignity challenged. He has never even known a man who has had his dignity challenged. Since such a thing is completely outside of his experience, it cannot be for him a living issue. But when such a child-like white man is given the opportunity to know a superior Negro, for whom the dignity of man is a vital truth, this truth comes alive for this white man also. It's the same with the principles of freedom, equality, and the right to chosen pursuits. White Americans are not aware of the nature of these rich fulfilments, because their experience has never included a lack of them.

If the United States is to recapture a realization of the principles upon which she was founded, it must be with the help and guidance of our Negroes.

I am afraid that most Negroes see the majority group as a white giant, deliberately oppressing them through ill will. But actually you are being oppressed by a white child, who is guilty of the terrible but unconscious tyranny of children. Your oppressor is not the ruthless, cold hearted creature he appears to be, but simply a child, too ignorant and too inexperienced to grasp his own cruelty.

When I first tried to escape from my white prison, I found Negroes

who helped me and Negroes who hindered me. Those who helped me treated me as though I were a lovable but not very bright child. They assumed that I meant well and wanted to learn, but that I understood nothing about the Negro or about the situation or about the promises which are made in our constitution. They were right. I was completely ignorant of all these things and I did want to learn.

The Negroes who hindered me assumed that I understood these facts perfectly, and that I behaved as I did simply because I was prejudiced and felt racially superior. These people wounded and bewildered me so much that if it hadn't been for the Negroes who were paternalistic toward me, I would have shrunk back into my prison and would still be there. You might think that a white person would resent a paternalistic attitude from a Negro. I assure you that if it is true paternalism—that is, if it is extended in love and sympathy—and it is not mere hostile condescension, far from resenting it, he is deeply grateful.

The person who helped me most was T. J. Sellers, who was then editor of our local Negro newspaper. He had started his career as a school teacher and he treated me exactly as though I was a first grader. He explained everything at least twice and gave me plently of examples and illustrations. And he never forgot to give me encouragement and praise, and to tell me I was doing just fine whenever my slow comprehension grasped the most elementary truth. In my entire life I have never been so breathlessly interested in anything as I was in these perfectly elementary facts taught me about Negroes and the condition of our American democracy.

My attitude was typically southern in all respects. One of the surprising things about white Southerners is their childish ignorance of all these things. Another is their childish eagerness to learn. The whole South is far readier for integration than any except a very few suspect. Through the efforts of the NAACP enough Negroes have already been planted in the white group to expand the thinking of white Southerners almost beyond recognition. Awareness of the issues of integration is spreading rapidly in every southern state. There are many examples of this large scale awareness, but my favorite example concerns a fight for brotherhood which was instituted entirely by white Southerners within their own group.

### SEWANEE STORY

The struggle began June 1952 when the board of Sewanee University in Tennessee met to debate the question of whether Negroes should be encouraged to enter Sewanee's theological school. "Encouraged" was the right word, for no Negroes had ever applied. Sewanee University is owned by the 22 Southern dioceses of the Episcopal Church. It is a private school and not subject to federal rulings. So the decision to face the issue was entirely voluntary.

After a long and heated discussion the board decided that Southerners were not quite "ready" for integration in this school. They voted 45 to 12 against it. Now this is exactly what you would expect, isn't it? But

here is something you would not expect; and which couldn't have happened five years ago: All over the South whites rose up and rejected the decision of the board as an insult! Eight of the nine members of the theological faculty at Sewanee resigned in protest. The students polled themselves and reported that 97 percent favored the admission of Negroes. Southern women's auxiliaries protested against the decision, and letters poured in condemning it. Church papers ran scathing editorials demanding a reversal of the "unjustifiable decision" and a transplanted Southerner, now dean of a famous New York cathredal, refused an honorary degree from Sewanee on the ground that he did not wish to be associated with "white divinity." So the board decided to spend a year studying the situation and to vote on it again in the light of what they learned. They did this, and at their annual meeting June 1953 the issue was introduced once more. Believe it or not, when the votes were counted the result was 78 to 6 in favor of integration.

This clearly demonstrates the readiness of white Southerners to change once they really understand the facts and the issues involved. Please note, however, that if the NAACP had not won its suits to admit Negroes to state universities this issue never would have been brought up at Sewanee at all.

### NACCP SUCCESSES

Members of the NAACP too often think of its success as drops of equality in a bucket of discrimination, and to expect that many years will be required for the bucket to become full. But actually the work of the NAACP is like the broadcasting of seeds. Each seed springs up to bear many seeds of its own. A few lawsuits to admit Negroes to southern universities have resulted in more than three dozen private colleges voluntarily opening their doors just as Sewanee did. And every white school which admits Negroes gives thousands of white Southerners their first opportunity to know educated Negroes, and to hear the message they bring.

I urge you to remember that not only is the NAACP the means of giving the Negro an opportunity of self-betterment but also it is the means of giving them the opportunity of bettering the nation. We need Negro ambassadors to the white group who will explain the Negro's situation and his feelings towards it. We need Negro missionaries to the white group who will re-awaken an understanding of the ideals of democracy and the spiritual truths of brotherhood.

Every Negro who has the opportunity to associate with whites must regard himself as an ambassador or a missionary. The NAACP has opened the way for these ambassadors and missionaries. If these delegates will now accept their responsibility to guide and to help members of the white group, great and wonderful changes will take place in the nation. We will see the dawning of true democracy.

America desperately needs the special insights and forms of maturity which our Negro people have developed in the course of their oppression. Give these abundantly

(*Continued on page* 575)

DETROITER TAKES LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*J. C. Horn (second from left), Wayne county constable, is first Detroiter to take out a $500 life membership in the NAACP. He presents his check to John Talley of the local branch as Stewart Thompson (left), secretary-manager of the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association, looks on.* BOTTOM: *Workers in the annual membership drive of the Niagara Falls, N. Y., branch: Seated (from left) Rev. Mr. M. F. Clay and Claybon Taylor; standing, Lawrence Smith and Mrs. Jessie Fitzgerald.*

# Editorials

## CONSTRUCTIVE STEP

USUALLY the petty irritations, the misunderstandings, and the poky obstinacies which create racial tensions are not acknowledged until they erupt into violence. Intelligent study and action could very often prevent such outbreaks and thereby contribute to progress in race relations. But often what is everybody's business turns out to be nobody's business.

However, one step in this direction, and one which merits support, is the plan of the Committee on Community Projects of the Necchi Foundation to spend $10,000 in a new program to ease racial and religious tensions. The program is being jointly sponsored by the United Church Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, and the National Council of Negro Women.

Under this program grants of $5,000, $3,000, and $2,000 will be given to advance local projects so long as they encourage the people of the community to work together, and they may be hospitals, clinics, community centers, new playgrounds, or educational programs. The grants are going to be made on the basis of the worth of the project to the community and the extent to which the local citizens are involved in it.

We wish the Necchi Foundation and the co-sponsoring groups well and feel that if more groups and foundations organized similar projects that America would soon rid herself of her religious and racial quarreling.

## GOVERNOR BYRNES

ONCE more Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina makes a spectacle of himself. As a member of the American delegation to UN, Governor Byrnes was picked to speak on October 13 in opposition to admission of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania to the United Nations and he objected on the grounds that these are not peace-loving nations and that they would not be willing to abide by the UN Charter. Then he remarked that he hoped they would "begin to respect the rights and interests of their own people" in the future. Governor Byrnes simply abhorred inequality. He said so himself. But it was inequality in the Russian satellite countries behind the Iron Curtain and not in his own bailiwick of South Carolina where he fights to maintain rigid racial segregation and where he threatens to destroy his state's public school system if the U.S. Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

For some reason Governor Byrnes seems especially sensitive about inequality in the Balkans. In 1945 he was worried because the Balkans did not have "free democratic elections" and thus gave the Russians a chance to question him about "free democratic elections" in South Carolina. And again he gave the Russians an opening upon which they eagerly seized:

Mr. Jacob Malik retorted: "Look at your own state. You are governor of a state . . . I have read in the American press that you are called 'racist

No. 1' . . . in other words, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the Charter of the United Nations. . . . All citizens of these countries—Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania,—regardless of race and color of skin, enjoy the same legal rights. But you say that human rights are not respected there."

Governor Byrnes, of course, had no reply; so he just sat there in stupid bewilderment.

This is further proof that a man like Governor Byrnes has no business on the American delegation to UN. His continued presence in the American delegation lends an air of hypocrisy to our position on human rights.

## CENTRAL AFRICA

AMERICANS with their eyes focused on Dr. François Malan of South Africa have failed to note the rising racial tension in Central Africa. This summer the British federated the territories of Nyasaland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia with their combined population of 200,000 Europeans and 6 million Africans. Africans were opposed to the union because they realized that the federation would give added power to the local white minority and increase already existent racial restrictions. The Federal Assembly, for instance, which is to be the legislative body for the new state and which will have widespread power over its citizens, will have 26 members to represent the European population but only 9 to represent the Africans—and only two of these latter will be Africans. In other words, 26 assemblymen will represent 200,000 Europeans; while 9 members will represent 6 million Africans.

Racial relations are best in Nyasaland where there are only about 5,000 Europeans settled among 2 million Africans. Yet there are the usual race and color restrictions, and only the direct control of the British Colonial Office has kept them in hand. The copper-country of Northern Rhodesia has much more racial tension; and Southern Rhodesia, which approximates South Africa in its racial policies, is the worst of all. A Rhodesian version of South Africa's *apartheid* has already entered the first federal elections scheduled for December.

Whereas Sir Godfrey Huggins the interim federal prime minister had hoped to keep racial issues out of politics, the "white supremacist" Confederate party declares that it wants Africans segregated on a separate electoral register.

The Africans are opposed to this scheme and more and more African political organizations and trade unions are fighting it. Even the chiefs who have hitherto been loyal to the British administration are refusing to cooperate in the collection of taxes and to continue their administrative responsibilities. Strikes have been numerous and the government has taken severe action against this resistance.

Apparently the local white have learned nothing (or is it too much?) from the chaos being created next door in South Africa by the racial policies of Dr. Malan. African nationalism cannot be stiffled, but it may be guided.

# Looking and Listening . . .

## INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

THE employment policies and practices involving minority groups in 45 selected plants in Gloucester county, New Jersey, show, according to a report of the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, the influence of the pressures of an economy changing from an agricultural to an industrial one. With the creation of new industries comes the creation of new job opportunities, and this in turn creates new opportunities for minority groups. Of the 45 firms surveyed, 18 have been established in the county since 1940; and eleven (or 61 percent) of the 18 firms employ Negroes.

The report gives some details:

The introduction of Negro workers into the industrial labor force created no work stoppages, racial disturbances, or unfriendly social relations within any plant. Management, at times, was apprehensive of the placement of Negroes in the work group, but found their fears unconfirmed. Of the 27 older establishments; i. e., those reported in business before 1940, 14 (or 52 percent) reported employing Negroes, and 25 (or 92 percent) reporting employing Italian-Americans. The above comparison of the firms established before 1940 with those established since 1940 would seem to indicate that the minority group worker will fare better as new industries are brought into the county.

The survey report suggests that these companies presently not employing Negroes partially due to fear of employees' repercussions or their own unfounded fears, should employ such persons without any further hesitation. A number of employers engaging no Negroes, have already discussed with field representatives of the Division [against discrimination] the best techniques and methods of introducing Negro workers. . . .

## RURAL CHURCH

THE Rural Church Department of Drew Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, says that the new way to help race relations is to tell about successful Negro churches. The Rural Church Department of Drew has just completed a study of 21 successful Negro pastors. These men have served their present churches an average of 17 years; three-fourths of them instruct their people in voting; 90 percent of them help their members in farm and home ownership; and two-thirds of them led in the building of a new school plant. Half of these pastors have a monthly health clinic in the church and one-third of these pastors have a branch office of the county library in their parish. One-fourth of these pastors have a local credit union. The average pastor in this group serves three churches with a combined membership of 749, and has 27 additions or converts a year.

## COLD SHOULDER

GOVERNOR G. MENNEN WILLIAMS of Michigan has agreed to make a thorough investigation of charges that Negro airmen assigned to a radar station and an interceptor squadron guarding the Sault Sainte Marie canals near the Canadian border are being refused service in the area's barber shops, restaurants, and taverns.

Although Negro servicemen have no trouble getting haircuts or beers just three-quarters of a mile to the North, in Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, they resent the discrimination on the United States side.

Fewer than sixty airmen are on duty in the Soo locks, as the canal is more popularly known. Many have asked for transfers, but the commanding officer, Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Tucker has let it be known that none are forthcoming. However, there is no discrimination or segregation within the confines of the installation itself.

## HUMAN RIGHTS MISCELLANY

HERE are a few interesting items from the "Human Rights Newsletter" of the Mayor's Commission on Human Right, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

The appointment of William A. Jenkins as an instructor in the department of English at Wisconsin State College makes Mr. Jenkins the first Negro to hold a regular position on the faculty of Wisconsin State.

In keeping with the established policy of hiring and upgrading school personnel on a basis of merit, several new non-white teachers have started to work in the public school system this fall. The promotion of a Negro as vice-principal of one of the elementary schools is the first such appointment to occur in Milwaukee. Ed Withers, former member of the University of Wisconsin football team has been assigned to the faculty of the Roosevelt Junior High School.

* * *

Mrs. Kathryn Ervin became the first Negro to head an integrated school in Indianapolis, Indiana when she was named principal of a mixed 300 pupil grade school with a faculty of 3 Negro and 9 white teachers.

* * *

John Wyatt, 25 a Negro has accepted an appointment as elementary teacher in Potosi, a Grant county. Wisconsin, village of some 600 persons. Potosi, which never had a Negro resident, took the announcement in stride Speaking for the small community, Howard Dukelow, school board member, stated that 'No one seems to think there's anything so strange about it.'

* * *

The University of Wisconsin Student Life and Interests Committee has adopted a resolution to prohibit racial or religious discrimination by fraternities which rent rooms to non-members.

The new rule requires that fraternities which wish to rent rooms must list them with the university housing bureau. Housing bureau regulations forbid the listing of rooms if there are any discriminatory qualifications.

The University voted last year to withdraw recognition on July 1, 1960, of all fraternities which have discriminatory clauses in their charters.

## NEW AFRICAN MAGAZINE

DR. K. D. KUMRIA, joint-editor of *The African & Colonial World*, sends us the first issue of his magazine. Published in London, Eng-

land, Volume I, Number 1, contains "General Notes" by editors Dr. K. D. Kumria and Douglas G. Rogers; "Demand for Kenya Enquiry," "Wa-Meru Case at U. N.," "Plan to Resist Federation," "Wallace Johnson and Mr. Lyttelton," "They Still Want Seretse," "The Algerian Shootings," "Moroccan T. U. Protest," "Nkrumah Speaks for Independence," "The Problem of Togoland," "Universities in Egypt," and book reviews as well as miscellaneous information about trade and industry.

"Our object," explains the editors, "is to provide a vehicle for the expression of the problems and aspirations of the people of Africa and the Colonial World. Politically we are committed to the belief that all people, no matter what their race, religion or skin-color, have a right to self-government and to a fair share in the material and spiritual resources of the world. Everyone on this earth, we believe, has a natural right to seek the fullest development of his human potentialities and any political, economic or social consideration which impedes that right is evil.

"In the matter of editorial approach, however, our policy is to let the people of Africa and the Colonial world speak for themselves, through their own organisations and through their chosen leaders. Our own comment will appear in this Notebook or in clearly-defined introductory material and articles."

## BLACK-WHITE RELATIONS

JAMES BALDWIN, brilliant Negro author of *Go Tell It on the Mountain*, his first novel, has written a piece on black-white relation in America titled "Stranger in th Village." Mr. Baldwin describes his experiences living in a small Swiss village where no Negro has ever been before and he tells how, from the reaction of the people in the village, he got a new insight into the whole problem of the Negro in America and how the very presence of the Negro has changed the course of American history and the pattern of American society.

## FRENCH RACISM

CLAUDE MARCUS writes in the July 1953 number of *le Droit de Vivre*, official organ of the International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, on the problem of the Algerians, called by the French "Les Bicots," resident in Paris. He says the French have been condemning American race prejudice and Dr. Malan's *apartheid* and now they find, especially in Paris, that they have a race problem of their own.

As French citizens, the Algerians have the right to move to France whenever they wish, but their low standard of living, their ignorance, and their culture have led to their segregation and shameless exploitation by the French. They get the lowest paying jobs, live in the worst hovels, and furnish a disproportionate number of the criminals.

*Crisis* French correspondent Guy Heinis sends us an article from the July 23, 1953, issue of *L'Observateur*, independent Paris weekly, on the problems of North Africans,

(*Continued on page 575*)

# Notice of Nominations to the Board of Directors of the NAACP

These persons have been recommended by the nominating committee for membership on the national board of directors of the NAACP for the term January 1, 1954, to December 31, 1956:

MRS. LILLIAN A. ALEXANDER

Present member of the board since 1924. Life member of Association. Member board of New York City YWCA. Regular contributor to Association.

THEODORE M. BERRY, ESQ.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Present member of the board since 1945. Former assistant prosecuting attorney, Cincinnati. Former president Cincinnati branch. Present member of city council of Cincinnati.

DR. ALGERNON D. BLACK

New York City. Member of the board since April 1951. Chairman, Board of Leaders of Ethical Culture Society. Chairman New York State Commission Against Discrimination in Housing.

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

New York City. Present member of board since 1950. Recipient Nobel Peace Prize 1950. UN Mediator for Palestine. Director Trusteeship Division UN.

ROSCOE DUNJEE

Oklahoma City, Okla. Present member of the board since 1936. Editor, *Black Dispatch*, Oklahoma City, Okla. President Oklahoma conference of NAACP branches. Organized first state conference of NAACP.

KIVIE KAPLAN

Boston, Mass. Active member of the executive committee of the Boston branch. Is life member and has brought in seven life members. Co-Chairman with Dr. Mays of national life membership committee.

DR. J. LEONIDAS LEACH

Flint, Mich. Present member of the board since 1951. Physician, president Michigan state conference of branches.

HON. HERBERT LEHMAN

New York. Member of the board since 1929. Former director of UNRRA. Former governor of New York. U. S. senator from New York.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Greenwich, Conn. Present member of the board since 1939. President of Trade Union Health and Accident Association or as it is now named—Union Casualty Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY

Nashville, Tenn. Member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP. Legal Redress Committee of the State of Tennessee. Participated actively in the Columbia, Tenn. riot cases. Rendered outstanding services along with Special Counsel Marshall.

DR. JAMES J. MCCLENDON

Detroit, Mich. Present member of board since 1945. Physician and surgeon, Detroit. Former president Detroit branch.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

New York City. Present member of the board since 1945. Chairman Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations. U. S. Representative to the UN Assembly 1949. Writer.

MRS. AMY SPINGARN

New York City. Member of the board since 1939. Widow of Joel E. Spingarn, former president of the NAACP and one of the original incorporators. Regular contributor to Association.

DR. J. M. TINSLEY

Richmond, Va. Present member of the board since 1942. Dentist, civic and fraternity leader. President, Virginia state conference of branches.

MRS JESSIE VANN

Pittsburgh, Pa. Present member of the board since 1948. Publisher and treasurer of the Pittsburgh *Courier*.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS

East Orange, N. J. Present member of the board since 1951. President of the branch of the Oranges and Maplewood, Orange, N. J.

The Association's Constitution provides:

"Independent nominations may be made by petitions signed by not less than thirty members of the Association in good standing by filing the same with the Secretary *not later than November 1* of each year. The Secretary shall send to each branch of the Association not later than November 15 of each year a ballot containing the nominations of the Nominating Committee, plus the nominations by independent petition. Each branch at its annual meeting shall by vote of the members present make its choices for the members of the Board of Directors. The said choices shall be marked upon the ballot submitted by the Secretary and the said ballot shall be signed by the president and secretary of the branch and must be returned to the national office not later than December 31 of each year. The said ballots shall be held by the Secretary in a safe place until the annual meeting.

"At each annual meeting the said ballots shall be opened by a committee selected at said annual meeting and counted on the following basis:

| | *Members* | | | *Votes* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Branches of from | 50 | to | 100 | 2 |
| | 100 | to | 500 | 3 |
| | 500 | to | 1000 | 4 |
| | 1000 | to | 2500 | 5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2500 | to | 5000 | 6 |
| | 5000 | to | 10000 | 8 |
| | 10000 | to | 20000 | 9 |
| Over | 20000 | | | 10 |

"Any ballot or ballots containing the name or names of any persons for election to the said Board not nominated in accordance with the Constitution shall be void."

DIRECTOR OF BRANCHES *Gloster B. Current (left) meets with the legal redress committee of the Arkansas state conference at Newport, Arkansas, July 31-August 1. Pictured with Mr. Current are (from left) U. Simpson Tate, regional counselor; Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff; Thad D. Williams, Little Rock; and Wiley A. Branton, Pine Bluff.*

# Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

## ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

*Plans Mapped:* "To achieve our objective of complete emancipation within the next ten years will require an annual budget of $1,000,000," Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board chairman, told the special committee meeting in New York City on October 8 to map plans for the NAACP's "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

"Our goal is an America of equality, opportunity, justice, freedom and Security for everyone," the NAACP leader asserted. "This goal is now within our reach, but to achieve it requires a supreme effort on our part. Work and more work on our program. Funds and more funds to carry that program out. Our job will not end with the banning of segregation by court ruling or executive order, or legislation. We have a continuing educational job to do to make non-segregation a working reality. Especially, we must work to expand the Negro vote and make it an effective voice in local and state contests as well as in national elections."

Dr. Tobias asked for "whole-hearted response not only on the part of our NAACP members and branches but also on the part of other individuals and organizations such as churches, fraternal orders, labor unions, business and professional associations, because success of our campaign will contribute importantly to their own organizational objectives."

Techniques of fund raising were outlined to the committee by Harold L. Oram, a New York consultant specializing in fund raising for non-profit organizations. In the final analysis, Mr. Oram said, nothing takes the place of the personal appeal based upon an important current issue.

The committee, set up by the St. Louis convention and composed of the chairmen of the seven NAACP regions, representatives of youth section, board and staff members, met all day on October 8 to outline a program, to prepare a plan of action, and to devise methods of raising the vital funds to carry out the program.

Attending the session were regional chairmen Joseph Kennedy, San Francisco; Dr. U. S. Wiggins, Camden, N. J.; James A. Crumlin, Louisville; William Cratic, Minneapolis; Dr. P. A. Stevens, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and James Stewart, Oklahoma City. Youth representatives included Benson Jennings, Chicago; Miss Ina Henriques, New York City; and Al Henderson, Piqua, Ohio. In addition to Dr. Tobias, the board of directors was repre-

sented by Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Dr. Algernon Black, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

Staff members participating in the conference included Walter White, executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Miss Lucille Black, membership secretary; Herbert Wright, youth secretary; Rev. Walter P. Offutt, Jr., church secretary; Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant; Miss Bobbie Branche, office manager; Julia Baxter, division of research and information; James W. Ivy, editor of *The Crisis;* and Henry Lee Moon, director, public relations.

A subcommittee was designated to draft and execute final plans for the intensification of the Fighting Fund campaign.

## LEGAL

*Asks Presidential Clemency:* President Eisenhower has been asked to commute the death sentences of ex-servicemen Robert W. Burns and Herman P. Dennis who were court-martialed and convicted of the rape murder

*Layne's Studio*

FIGHTING FUND CONFERENCE—*Regional chairmen, board, and staff members devise ways and means of raising a million dollars a year to complete emancipation by* 1963. *Seated at speaker's table (left to right) are Thurgood Marshall, special counsel; Roy Wilkins, administrator; Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, board chairman; Walter White, executive secretary; Henry Lee Moon, public relations director; and Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau. Others present include (from left) Dr. Joseph Stephens, Dr. Ulysses Wiggins, Gloster Current, Joseph Kennedy, James Ivy, Benson Jennings, and Ira Henriques. At right are Harold Oram, James Crumlin, William Cratic, James Stewart, Rufus Smith, Herbert Hill, Julia Baxter, Lucille Black, and Bobbie Branche.*

of a civilian worker on the Island of Guam where they were stationed in 1948.

The request is in the form of a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the NAACP at its regular monthly meeting on October 13. The resolution was passed following refusal of the United States Supreme Court on October 12 to grant a rehearing of the case. Previously, on June 15, the Court had rejected a plea of NAACP attorneys for a writ of habeas corpus for the former Air Force men who contend that they are innocent of the crime.

The NAACP petition for presidential clemency cites the convicted men's protestations of innocence and their allegations "that they had been subjected to illegal detention; that they had been coerced into making false confessions; that, in the original court-martial, they had been denied counsel of their choice and effective representation; that military authorities on Guam had suppressed evidence favorable to them, procured perjured testimony against them, and otherwise interfered with the preparation of their defense; and that their trials took place in an atmosphere of terror and vengeance."

Although these allegations were dismissed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the U. S. Supreme Court there were strong dissents by Circuit Court Judge David L. Bazelon and Justice Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court with Justice Felix Frankfurter disagreeing on the ground that the case deserved more careful consideration and re-argument.

In their pleas before the District, Circuit and Supreme courts, Burns and Dennis were represented by NAACP attorneys Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter and Frank D. Reeves. Although failing to gain a new trial and freedom for the men, the NAACP attorneys established a precedent by securing a ruling from the Circuit Court of Appeals that civil courts have the right to inquire into the nature of military proceedings.

Following the Supreme Court denial of the petition for a re-hearing the Air Force granted the men a 30-day stay of execution during which the President may grant clemency. In view of the fact that the courts have denied Burns and Dennis the opportunity to prove their innocence, the board resolution "calls upon the President to exercise his clemency power so that human life will not be taken upon so uncertain a basis."

Meanwhile, in an action letter addressed to branches, Gloster B. Current, director of branches, asks that all local units of the NAACP communicate immediately with the President "urging him personally to intervene in this case and grant executive clemency in order to save the lives of these men who were the victims of racial prejudice and a denial of fundamental justice."

*Appeal Conviction:* The conviction of a Negro Air Force officer for violation of the Florida segregation law will be appealed following the verdict of the all-white jury.

In a trial before county judge Wilbur F. Osbourne in Crestview, Florida,

on September 28, Lt. Thomas E. Williams was found guilty by a six-person jury which deliberated for three hours and forty minutes before returning its verdict.

Representing the officer, Charles F. Wilson of the Florida state NAACP legal redress committee attacked the validity of the Florida law and cited the United States Supreme Court decision in the Irene Morgan case which banned segregation of bus passengers in interstate travel.

Lt. Williams, a flyer stationed at the Craig Air Force Base in Selma, Ala., was arrested in Crestview on June 23 while en route to Montgomery, Ala. He had refused to move to a rear seat when ordered by the bus driver after the bus became crowded with white passengers.

The NAACP attorney moved for dismissal of the charges on the ground that no arrest had been made of white persons seated behind Lt. Williams and that no provisions had been made for separate seating arrangements on the bus. Lt. Williams, he pointed out, had remained in the same seat for some time and no objection had been made by the bus driver until he saw a white passenger standing.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE *of the Fairfax county, Virginia, branch of the NAACP. This branch raised nearly* $500 *through its "Queens' Rally" for the NAACP legal department.*

# What the Branches Are Doing

*Arizona*: The YUMA branch launched the biggest membership campaign in its history in August with the appointment of membership teams and team captains. Team captains who worked with James Roberson were William Dees, Rev. Mr. R. J. N. Jones, Marion Lee, Rev. Mr. Carl Nevels, and Rev. Mr. A. J. Eddings. In May 1954 the Yuma branch will be host to the Southwest Area Conference of NAACP branches.

Racial segration in the Phoenix high schools was ended in July when the school board voted to open all the district's high schools to white and Negro students alike, which order went into effect in September. The motion for the change of policy was made by Frank Haze Burch, and was seconded by Mrs. F. A. Bons, who has long advocated desegregation. They were joined in support of the motion by Dr. Trevor G. Browne, board president.

"The Educator," official organ of the Yuma branch, points out that the Phoenix desegregation case and the Thomas incident near Wilcox show the value of NAACP work and point up the need for extending the effectiveness of the Association.

*Arkansas*: With emphasis upon the theme and objectives of the 44th annual NAACP conference held in St. Louis, the ARKANSAS STATE CONFERENCE of branches conducted one of its most successful two-day sessions July 31-August 1 at Newport. Highlight of the meeting were the workshops conducted by Gloster Current and U. Simpson Tate. All sessions were held in the St. Paul AME church, of which the Rev. Mr. Tillman is pastor. The conference passed a resolution calling for immediate action against the State Hospital in Little Rock for refusing admittance to a 1-year-old victim of cerebral palsy on the ground, to use the words of Superintendent Cleve Odom, that "We have 156 beds for white children but none for Negroes."

Mrs L. C. Bates of Little Rock was re-elected president of the conference. Other officers elected were Dr. R. N. Chaney, first vice-president; Austin Wilson, second vice-president; L. T. Roddy, third vice-president; Mrs. L. O. Crofton, secretary; Evelyn Pettis, assistant secretary; Mrs. E. L. Miller, treasurer; and Ozell Sutton, youth director.

*California*: The annual holiday seal drive of the NAACP was officially launched by the thirteen branches of the NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA CONFERENCE of the Association at the Bethel AME church in San Francisco in September. The branches were guests of the San Francisco branch under the leadership of Atty. R. J. Reynolds and the meeting was conducted by Atty. Joseph Kennedy, president of the northern California area of the Association. Highlight of the meeting was a stirring address given by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton Boswell in which he stressed the need for all-out support of the NAACP.

The attempt to evict a young interracial couple from their apartment on

9th Street in Berkeley was dropped on September 28 after regional counsel Franklin Williams got in touch with the landlord. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Wolmann had been asked to move from the project earlier in the month because it was for "white persons."

A special membership meeting of the ALAMEDA COUNTY branch was called on October 9 by the Rev. Mr. Edward Stovall, branch president, to vote on dissolving the county unity of the Association and reorganizing as three separate branches in Berkeley, Oakland, and Alameda. The new structure would enable each branch to deal more effectively with the problems of its respective city.

Two San Francisco locals of the International Woodworkers (CIO) were the first to respond in September to a statewide appeal sent out by the regional office for support of its annual holiday seal drive.

John Despol, secretary-treasurer of the California State Conference of Industrial Organizations, has written to each CIO union in California urging that they contribute to the NAACP Fighting Fund for Freedom through the purchase and sale of NAACP holiday freedom seals.

A law suit challenging the legality of a proposed $15,000 appropriation by the Pasadena school board for adding extra rooms in the Arroyo Seco school has been suggested by regional director Franklin Williams. The Arroyo Seco school is overcrowded but the school board has so far refused to transfer pupils from this 100 percent white school to the nearby Garfield school with its predominantly Negro and Mexican-American enrollment despite the fact that three or four classrooms are available.

*Connecticut*: Representatives from eleven branches attended the executive board meeting of the New England regional conference held at Strathona Hall, Yale university, New Haven, in 1953. There were committee reports and appointment of new committees for 1953-54.

*District of Columbia*: The DISTRICT branch has requested the elimination of racial discrimination and segregation in Washington hospitals. The request was made in letters addressed to the directors of voluntary and federal hospitals in the District by Dr. Montague Cobb, chairman of the branch health committee.

*Massachusetts*: Morton Grossman, son-in-law of NAACP worker Kivie Kaplan, personally got 220 new members for the BOSTON branch, and he has recently been appointed to the executive board of the local branch and also made chairman of its publicity committee.

MEMBERS *of the Jefferson City, Mo., branch shown with a* $150 *check earmarked for the NAACP special legal fund. Shown (from left) are A. P. Marshall, first vice-president Missouri conference; Mrs. Gwendolyn Newkirk, branch president; and Charles Robinson, branch treasurer.*

*Michigan*: Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the DETROIT branch, reports an unusually successful membership campaign conducted by his branch with the assistance of Pearl Mitchell. The campaign brought in 8,272 members and of this number, 4,510 or 54.5 percent came from the community at large; 3,299 or 39.9 percent from community organizations; and 463 or 5.6 percent from independent workers.

During the period July-September the branch received at total of 37 complaints, Of these 15 have been satisfactorily closed, 2 referred to other agencies, 10 dismissed on the basis of inadequate grounds, while 9 are still in the process of adjustment.

*Minnesota*: The MINNEAPOLIS branch reports that the complaint of Frank Fager against the employees of Charlie's cafe was dismissed in municipal court in September. The branch feels it has won a victory in defeat because it called attention to the policy of discrimination which exists at Charlie's and because the branch has been given to understand that this policy will be corrected in the future.

*Missouri*: The last regular meeting of the JEFFERSON CITY branch raised $150 to assist the national office in rearguing the school cases before the U. S. Supreme Court. The money was turned over to state conference first vice-president who in turn forwarded it to the national office.

*New Jersey*: A picnic sponsored by the NEW BRUNSWICK branch on August 30 at Johnson park attracted more than 2,000 persons from north and central Jersey and netted more than $400 for the Association's "Fighting Fund for Freedom." Chairman of the picnic committee was Joseph Welch; guest speaker was George Morris executive board member of the Philadelphia branch. Entertainment features included music by the Jimmy Ford and Candy Ross orchestras, Phillis Hinton and the Velvetones.

*Ohio*: As a result of complaints brought by the CANTON youth council to the local chief of police about police brutality against three colored girls on July 13, police safety director Cemich has announced a refresher course in human relations for the police.

*Pennsylvania*: The PHILADELPHIA branch is continuing its campaign to "correct the undemocratic" attitude of the Pennsylvania Parole Board by urging board chairman H. C. Hill to appoint a Negro as the assistant district supervisor to the vacancy in Philadelphia.

The branch is working to prevent what it calls another "Levittown" from being erected in this area. A twenty-eight million dollar housing project is planned for the northwest section of Philadelphia to consist of 3,000 homes, but is contingent upon two bills pending before the city council which would permit the rezoning of a tract of land next to North Philadelphia for the proposed construction. The branch wants appropriate clauses inserted in the bills to guarantee fairplay and non-segregation on basis of race or color.

*Rhode Island*: "In the face of world problems we can't afford the luxury of race prejudice," said Dr. Channing Tobias, NAACP board chairman, speaking at the 40th anniversary banquet of the PROVIDENCE branch in September. The branch presented its annual human relations award for 1953 to Roger Williams Lodge, B'nai B'rith of Providence. It was accepted for the lodge by Joseph Finkel, president, from John Lopez, a fellow-member with Finkel on the Rhode Island Commission Against Discrimination.

Lt. Gov. John McKiernan brought the state's greetings to the meeting and Mayor Reynolds was represented by

finance director John Cashman. Other speakers were George Davis of Boston, president of the New England regional NAACP; George Conley head of RICAD; and four past presidents of the Providence branch: William Freeman, Joseph Le Count, Walter Gladdings, and John Lopez. Dr. Tobias was introduced by William Newsom.

*South Carolina*: Guest speaker at the August 23 meeting of the FLORENCE branch was John Bolt Culbertson of Greenville. The meeting was the highest point of a short membership drive to raise funds for fighting the Clarendon county school cases.

Five churches participated in the drive—New Bethel Presbyterian, Trinity Baptist, Cumberland Methodist, Ebenezer Baptist, and Saint Beulah—under the leadership of their pastors. The branch added 206 members, collected $150 as a separate fund for the school cases, and matched this amount to send the national office $300.

*Texas*: Mrs Josie Rodgers, secretary of the VICTORIA COUNTY branch, reports a very successful membership drive by her branch with the addition of 305 new members. Membership awards went to Mrs Zephyr Herring, Tom Rodgers, Charles Anderson, and Carroll Murray, and all workers were guests at the reception which ended the drive. Head of the drive was Dr. G. M. Wilkins, branch president, ably assisted by membership chairman Dr. C. A. Dudley. Reception speakers were Dr. H. Boyd Hall, state vice-president of Corpus Christi, and Mrs. Lulu B. White, state director of branches from Houston.

*Virginia*: W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the Virginia state conference, was principal speaker on October 4 at the freedom rally of the CUMBERLAND branch. This rally was the climax of the branch's efforts to raise its quota of freedom fund monies.

A recent defense-fund elimination contest of the AMELIA COUNTY branch netted the Association $225. Branch officers say their minimum goal of $800 will be reached before the state convention convenes. Defense fund activities of the Amelia county branch are part of the Virginia state conference's $50,000 freedom fund campaign.

Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle was a recent speaker before the MANASSAS branch. Her speech is printed in this issue of *The Crisis*.

Prominent Richmond lawyer Roland Ealey was main speaker at a freedom rally sponsored by the combined PRINCE EDWARD and FARMVILLE branches of the NAACP at which a total of $570.68 was reported toward a goal of $2,000.

Arriving in his hometown of Richmond in September after more than two years spent in a Communist prison camp in Korea, Sgt. Robert Johnson, Jr., donated $25 to the Virginia NAACP freedom fund to "help improve our democracy." The 26-year-old soldier, son of Mrs. Mary Williams of 921 N. 31st Street, was one of 93 American soldiers released on August 8.

Dr. E. B. Henderson, vice-president of the Virginia state conference, sent out a letter to his co-workers on September 21 asking them to "make whatever sacrifices necessary to guide our fellow Negro citizens."

**SERVING THEIR FELLOW MEN** *are these members of the Metropolitan youth council of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of the NAACP. This youth group is making a study of juvenile delinquency in Charlotte and Mecklenberg county. Council officers are James Culver, president; John Alexander, vice-president; Marian Smith, secretary; Della Gaston, assistant secretary; and Carl Hyatte, treasurer.* **BOTTOM:** *Youth and adult members of the Amelia county NAACP branch who are working together to combat the evils of racial discrimination and segregation.*

# College and School News

Charles Bernard Bell of New Orleans, Louisiana, received the Ph.D. degree in mathematics from the UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME last August 4. Dr. Bell holds a B.S. degree from Xavier, and an M.A. in mathematics from Notre Dame.

CHARLES B. BELL
*Ph. D., Notre Dame*

There were four Negro students among the 77 who received Ph.D. degrees at the summer convocation of OHIO STATE UNIVERISTY, They were Albert Cornelius Antoine, chemistry, New York City; Richard


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Hudson Dunn, horticulture, Petersburg, Virginia, Stewart Benjamin Fulbright, education, Springfield, Missouri; and Earlie Endris Thorpe, history, Durham, North Carolina.

■

A conference on moral standards was held at THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA (New York City). The conference analyzed existing modes of behavior in our society midst the confusions of the modern world and suggested that it is the life task of every individual to advance the moral stature of mankind—remembering always to begin with himself.

■

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY began its annual fall series of nature story clubs in October. The Nature Story Clubs, known formerly as the Story Hour Clubs, are designed to familiarize young children with the people and customs of other lands as well as with animal life all over the world.

■

The Museum also opened its popular field course, "Natural Science for the Layman," given by Farida Wiley, in September. The study course on birds, plants, and animals is comprised of eleven trips to natural history sites in New York and New Jersey on Saturdays and Sundays.

The first comprehensive exhibition to reach this country of the contemporary arts and crafts of India was opened to the public in Education Hall of the Museum on September 22. The exhibition, which is sponsored by the Indian government, includes 178 contemporary paintings and over 300 examples of handicraft

in ivory, wood, metal, leather and textiles, and represents both chronologically and stylistically Indian art of the last fifty years.

■

New faculty and staff additions at MOREHOUSE COLLEGE include Dr. Henry Hamilton, registrar; Dr. Wilhelm Braun, German; Wendell Whalum, music; Mark Birchette, bursar's office; Charles Hubert, biology; Roswell Jackson, chemistry; Waldo Whatley, superintendent of buildings and grounds; D. L. Boger, psychology, education, and French; and Murray Branch of the school of religion who returns after a two-year leave for advance study.

■

TOUGALOO COLLEGE began its fall term with the largest enrollment in its history. President Harold Warren announces that one half of his faculty now holds the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent.

New head of the history department is Dr. Philippine Hannak, substituting for Dr. Ernest Borinski, who is pursuing advanced studies at the University of Ptttsburgh; Dr. Thomas Dunlea heads the history department; and Dr. Roman Golik, economics. New professor of mathematics and physics is Dr. Render Taun. The department of English has been reorganized with Dr. Helen Griffith as head.

President Warren announces that more than $200,000 has been spent on campus improvement during the past year.

■

Annual pre-planning conference for faculty and staff at SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE was held September


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15-18 with improvement of instruction as the theme of the conference.

Many faculty members who had been on study-leave returned to their duties this fall. Three faculty members have been granted study-leave for the year 1953-54—William Nelson, who will study for his doctorate at Wayne university; John Clemmons, who will work toward his Ph.D. degree at the University of Southern California; and Rutherford Lockette, who is working toward his doctorate at the University of Illinois.

■

The enrollment at CENTRA STATE COLLEGE has shown a marked increase over the 1952-53 enrollment and President Charles Wesley has announced that additional housing is being readied to take care of the increase.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Pa.) has issued its centennial announcement (1854-1954) and a tentative program of events. Theme of the centennial is "Free Persons in a Free World Through Education and Brotherhood."

■

Figures released by the office of the registrar at LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) show a slight increase in enrollment over that of the fall semester, 1952. While the professional schools of journalism and law maintain virtually the same level of enrollment, the increase shows most pronouncedly in the college of arts and sciences.

The office of the president announces 35 additions in new teaching personnel, 6 faculty promotions, and the return of 13 faculty members

from study and research in other institutions.

The 1953-54 lecture-recital series at Lincoln was opened on September 29 by Dr. S. E. Gerard Priestley, distinguished British historian, author, and pioneer in the undeveloped areas of the world.

■

President George Gore, Jr., of the FLORIDA A and M UNIVERSITY was elected in September to head the President's Council of Negro Colleges of Florida for 1953-54. Dr. G. T. Wiggins, dean of the Washington Junior college, Pensacola, was elected secretary. Dr. Gore succeeds R. V. Moore of Bethume-Cookman.

■

Formal opening of CLARK COLLEGE's 85th year began September 15 when President James P. Brawley and Dean A. A. McPheeters welcomed the new students. Also on hand to greet the freshmen and to serve as "big brothers" or "big sisters" were thirty upperclassmen who worked as freshmen guides to help the 1957 class members understand the ideals and values for which the college stands. Ernest Pharr of Gastonia, North Carolina, president of the Student Government Association, greeted the newcomers on behalf of the student body.

Two persons holding doctorates and five Clark graduates are among new faculty and staff appointments at Clark. Dr. Albert Antoine is new head of the department of chemistry; Dr. Sabinus Christensen, department of physics; Rev. Mr. George Tate, '48, teacher of religion; Emma Johnson, '51, assistant dietitian; Mrs. Marie Copher, '52, personnel department; Samuella Gray, '53, secretary to the dean; and Mrs. Anona Standard cashier.

Other appointments include Henry James, librarian; Mrs. Mineola Hardiman, instructor in clothing; Chestyn Everett, in the art department; Mrs. Barbee Boone, secretary to the president; Mrs. Georgia Wilkes, secretary to the business man-


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ager; and Mrs. Albert Antoine, clerical assistant.

■

Six new members have been added to the FLORIDA NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL MEMORIAL COLLEGE faculty, according to President Puryear. They are Eddie Mae Caldwell, mathematics and science; Mary Farris, art instructor; Bradley Moore, director of teacher training; Charles Price, dean; Rodell Roberts, director of public relations; and Mrs. Lucille Roper, dean of women.

■

In disclosing plans for the expansion and enlargement of the FISK UNIVERSITY program for the present academic year, President Charles S. Johnson, announces the addition of 9 new faculty and staff members.

As of September 1, Fisk had enrolled 254 new students, of which 210 are freshmen. This is the largest freshmen class enrollment since the peak years following World War II.

President Johnson has announced the awarding of contracts for two new buildings on the campus. The contracts, totaling $656,000, went to the D. R. Selley Company of Nashville. Construction is to begin immediately on both buildings, Scribner Hall and a women's dormitory, which are due for completion by September 1, 1954.

■

SPELMAN COLLEGE announces eight staff appointments. New director of the pre-school program of the Spelman college nursery school is Mrs. Selma White Richardson of Atlanta. The nursery school opened October 1 for its twenty-third consecutive year with accommodations for approximately 75 children.


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SHAW UNIVERSITY entered its 88th academic year on September 23 with formal opening exercises in Greenleaf auditorium. President William Strassner presided over the services which were attended by a large student body, faculty, staff, outstanding alumni, and friends. Shaw has added seven new members to its faculty and staff this year.

■

Ethel M. Fair, former director of the library school at the New Jersey college for women, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has joined the faculty of the school of library service at ATLANTA UNIVERSITY as guest professor to take the place of Mrs. Annette Hoage who is on leave of absence studying at Columbia university.

New staff appointments to the Trevor Arnett library include Mrs. Audrey Powell, Dolores Lefall, and Mrs. Pearl Clement. Bessie Drewry, catalog librarian, was awarded the M.S. in library service in August at Atlanta university; Mrs. T. D. Jarrett, assistant circulation librarian, has been granted a leave of absence to accompany her husband to Europe; and Mrs. Marnesba Hill, curator of the Negro collection, has returned to her post after a year in England.

Mrs. Beulah Lewis is new principal of the Atlanta university laboratory school, replacing Mrs. Selma Richardson who resigned. Dr. Mary Reddick has accepted a position as professor of biology. She will work with Dr. S. Milton Nabrit, chairman of the department, with whom she has been associated for many years as a co-worker in the Atlanta university system.


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Some 300 members of the faculty and staff of VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, including the staff of the Norfolk division, heard frank appraisals of the college from Virginia citizens at VSC's opening faculty conference held in September.

Mrs. Louise Hunter, associate professor of mathematics at VSC, was awarded the Ed.D. degree by the University of Virginia at its summer session graduation exercises in August. Dr. Hunter has specialized in mathematics and mathematics education at Harvard, and the Universities of Michigan and Virginia.

Richard H. Dunn, associate professor of agriculture and biology at VSC, received the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State recently.

■

The fall term at ALBANY STATE COLLEGE began Monday, September 21 when freshmen reported for their week of orientation activities. Upper classmen reported for registration September 24.

There have been ten new additions to the Albany State faculty for 1953-54, according to President Aaron Brown. They are as follows: Lucile Logan, dean of women; Dr. John Eubanks, acting dean of instruction; Dr. Thomas Thompson, professor of social science; Alexander Washington, assistant professor of English; William Hamlin, assistant professor of music; Brownie Lattimore, assistant professor of music; Mrs. Florence Harrington, assistant professor of music; Mrs. Ruth Hamlin, counsellor; Leroy Thompson, assistant librarian; and Grace Kinder, instructor at Hazard practice school.

■

Freshmen and new students arrived at the LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE campus to begin the college's 72nd annual session on September 8.

New faculty additions at Livingstone include Stanley Smith, sociology; Otto Pharr, history; Blanche Jordan, psychology; Delaine Flemings, health service; and Thelma Watson, romance languages.


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# Book Reviews

## VIOLENT ESCAPADES

***The Pecking Order* (A novel). By Mark Kennedy. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1953. 278 pp. $3.50.**

Of Mark Kennedy's *The Pecking Order* it must at once be said that here indeed is writing rarely equaled in first novels or any others. A shocking tale of "ascendance" and "submission" by means of fear and violence, it follows the reckless adventures of five youths through the streets of Chicago. In so doing, it chronicles the brutal dissipation of a good boy's youthful visions and the even more brutal expression of a bad boy's malefic energies.

Motivating the violent escapades of the story is "A sort of 'experimental social psychology of hens'" the application of which leads the villain's (B.J.) beefy but voluptuous sister to peck him; B.J. to peck Bruce to peck Snag to peck Henry to peck Johnny. And although Mr. Kennedy does not labor the sociological significance of his story, it more than suggests that unseen social forces peck indirectly upon the boys and their families. The youths learn something of this when they wander out of the Black Belt. It peeps through some of the assertions made by B.J.: "Anybody kin work for white folks—it's trying to *live* with um that counts!"

The boys all strike out blindly against the cages in their personal experiences. The hero, Bruce, naturally resents his raging, self-righteous grandmother, for whom the savage joy of hurling imprecations is the whole meaning of life. Without a home life he can enjoy, Bruce takes to the streets. B.J. is a bellicose bellwether of the worst stripe. His home, presided over by a degraded, liquor-selling mother, is a trysting place for couples. Hence, with reasons grounded in awareness of the evil he represents, B.J. is afraid of being sent back to the reform school, of Bad Six, the killer cop, and of his equally belligerent sister Esther.

Henry, probably the most pathetic of the lot, is evil enough in himself. But his mind has been conditioned to endure and anticipate evil by the vast negation of the southern environment. One can have little sympathy for Snag, who merely sought his place in the teen-age hierarchy of the ghetto and gutter. One can have little else for Johnny, a herd-hungry child mind who is choked to literal death by the weeds he pursues.

The plot of *The Pecking Order* spins out of the designing mind of B.J., whose aggressive demonism hovers over this novel like the sword of Damocles. Of the quartet B.J. dominates, only Bruce manages to gather the strength—out of love for his girl friend, Evelyn—to oppose him. From this Mr. Kennedy builds up a dreadful climax in his story by pitting the strength of love against the strength of destruction. In all, he has probed the potential for evil in the slum-bred adolescent mind with remarkable in-

sight. *The Pecking Order* is overlaid with a barnyard morality on the part of its characters and considerable barnyard language to match it, but at the same time Mr. Kennedy has intersticed his youthful prose with metaphor so rich and carefully wrought that one is compelled to read him and challenged to re-read him.

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***Letter to Editor***

## FALSE STATEMENT

To the Editor of *The Crisis*:

You will recall the correspondence which we had earlier this summer, when I protested the tendentious remarks of Sylvère Alcandre whom you quoted as stating that Negro members of the Leclerc Division were refused permission to march in Paris upon its liberation in 1944. I subsequently submitted the matter to the Free French Association asking them to let me know the percentage of Negro Troops in the Leclerc Division, etc. Here is the answer just received from Paris. THERE WERE NO NEGRO TROOPS IN THE LECLERC DIVISION — I quote:

'The Deuxième Division Blindée (Leclerc Division) was formed in Morocco and in effect was composed only of white troops . . . when this Tank Division was created no one could foresee that it would have the honour to be the first unit to fight its way into Paris.

'Other Free French Units advanced with their African troops as far as Alsace, but the winter there being particularly rigorous it was necessary to move them to the warmer South. The same thing happened during the war of 14-18.

'This does not keep the Parisians from cheering with their whole heart our Senegalese Tirailleurs, North African Troops and others when they parade through the streets of the Capital in the military revues held on July 14th, Armistice Day, the 8th of May, etc.

'The *Premier Regiment de marche du Tchad* which did the Fezzan and Tunisia campaigns is Compagnon de l'Ordre de la Liberation as are the Second Regiment of Colonial Infantry, the Pacific Battalion and the Premier

R. M. de Spahis Marocains.' (I may add here in lieu of explanation that this is the *highest* order that the Free French were able to give. There are very few holders of this distinction. I think that only two men in the United States are so honoured: General Eisenhower and Captain Hasey.)

'It has never been the custom at any time to cheer (Vive Leclerc but not once Vive Eboué) a governor of the colonies, even an Eboué. Instead a solemn hommage was rendered him when Eboué's body was brought back to France. He was given a national funeral and now lies in the Pantheon. . . .'

Knowing that you are only interested in the truth, I look forward to a correction in the next issue of *The Crisis* of Mr. Alcandre's unwarranted and false statements, which I could not permit to go unchallenged.

MRS. CAROLINE FERRIDAY

Bethlehem, Connecticut
September 23, 1953

## LOOKING & LISTENING

(*Continued from page* 552)

mostly Algerians, resident in France. There are 222,000 North Africans resident in France, but only 140,000 of them have employment. Forty-seven percent of them are between the ages of 30 and 40 and most of them come from the department of Alger. "Why do the North Africans emigrate? The answer is simple. They emigrate to make a livelihood for their families. It is a real emigration of hunger." Crop failures in Algeria and bad economic conditions have forced these people out. So they seek the mirage of employment in France. Most of the employed are factory workers, but they are the least qualified workers and therefore the first to be fired when work is slack. Nor does the Algerian worker, though a French citizen, benefit from social security as does the Frenchman born in France. The housing situation, which is bad for the Parisians themselves, is worse for the North Africans, who are forced to live eight to ten in a room and under very unsanitary conditions.

Humanitarian groups in France are trying to acquaint their fellow citizens with the dire distress and the problems of these dark citizens from North Africa.

## RECAPTURING PRINCIPLES

(*Continued from page* 546)

to the nation and you will abundantly receive.

I shall close with a portion of the Peace Prayer of St. Francis of Assisi. I hope you will all pray it along with me:

"O Lord, make us instruments of thy peace; where there is hatred, let us sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith. . . .

"O Divine Master, grant that we may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood as to understand; to be loved as to love. Amen."

# LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

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